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Thanks to King Charles the Great

Whoever is elected, the community has at last a reason for gratitude to its wise and pure monarch. No matter if the mephitic plague should continue for four years and the blind, the deaf and those with an imperfect sense of smell be envied and enviable as they have been for the last few weeks, still are thanks due to our illustrious potentate and grand elector, the supreme werowance of Tammany. He has taken GAYNOR off the bench. Even should the city lose, the courts and the State have gained immeasurably.

#### Savages and the Highly Civilized.

If you happened to visit certain "sayage" tribes of the Indian hills and elsehere you might find them swearing the most horrible oaths, pouring out wealth of objurgation, blasphemy and enity, solemnly, religiously, for the practical purpose of making the crops grow, bringing good luck, scaring off the malignant spirits.

If some of these so-called savages had happened to visit this town in this campaign and understood in all its refinements of filth and all its copious synonyms of foulness the political anguage that has been emitted in such narvellous and malodorous volume, how much those children of nature would have learned.

"Here," they would say, "the biggest chief is he who utters the most muck."

This form of government, sociolo gists tell us, is called a coprocracy. How glad, how proud New York must be of this, its glory and distinction!

## Bannard.

The Hon. OTTO T. BANNARD has shown bimself an intelligent, a capable, an honorable and a clean tongued gentleman. Was it a mistake? Has New York come, as RUFUS CHOATE in a bilious moment said this country would come some day, "to the worship of cats and rats and things vermiculate"?

At any rate Mr. BANNARD, alone among the candidates, has gained honor and not disgrace from the canvass.

## The State Comptroller.

While the din and disturbances incident to election day have temporarily obscured the political consequences of the death of the Hon, CHARLES H. GAUS. there can be no mistaking its important Republican politics in this State. Mr. GAUS'S successor will be appointed by patronage of this office, the most important in the State government, will appointee.

As State Comptroller the Hon CHARLES H. GAUS was recognized as the political friend and lieutenant of the Hon. WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., who dicment was more important than that supplied by his influence in the Comptrol- tection. ler's office. Almost the first act of Mr. GAUS after he took office was to name as his deputy the Hon. OTTO KELSEY whose removal the Governor had twice demanded of the Senate and had twice seen his request rejected. This inci- porting them after they have been dis- suspicious of the designs of the Republident in itself was adequately indicative covered in this country; on the Depart- cans, County Judge TAULBEE and of the attitude of Mr. GAUS.

BARNES has many important places, for its slowness in investigating and fees and other profitable sources of passing the legislation that Mr. White and ammunition in the building for use the year ended June 20, 1909, there were only party income all parcelled among a thinks desirable; on the Italian Govern party income all parcelled among a thinks desirable; on the Italian Governernor Hughes it was the general under- scared and excited about the matter as standing the' those who controlled the Mr. WHITE. party machinery should divide the Now all these agencies are doing some minor offices, which were to be used in thing, perhaps as much as they can the fight to curb the Governor, whose reasonably, to combat these evils. At alarming combinations of men to wage them against their protests.

than those of the Hon. WILLIAM BARNES. troller's ill health has run the office for cessive fees, are probable, and the net have to expect an enormous loss of sion from their compatriots. s oo patronage and influence. Nor can he

in the office. The death of Mr. Gaus, then, automatically weakens the opposition to the Governor enormously. If the Governor chooses to follow the precedent he laid down in the Wadhams case it supplies him with much fresh ammunition in his appointing a friend who will neutralize the office his enemies have still suffered an important loss in the sinews of political war. All these results flow naturally from the present incident and will have an important bearing upon the direct nominations fight next winter in the be held to make proper and extensive Legislature.

#### A Belated Black Hand Scare.

that of controlling foreign, and specifi- for instance, sends yearly. This uncally Italian criminals, is presented by exampled inquisition into private life Mr. FRANK MARSHALL WHITE in the and business, on the assumption that Outlook with much excited eloquence every Italian may be a rascal, Mr. WHITE and a picturesque disarray of figures approves of. He declares ingenuously and statements. For this Mr. WHITE that it would be as easy for an hones is not to blame. It has become the fash- man to secure a certificate as it would ion for periodicals wishing to attract be difficult for an ex-convict to obtain attention to depict in a high key of color one. He must have a poor opinion and with the vocabulary of campaign of the sentences of Italian criminals. oratory whatever matter happens to interest it for the moment, whether it be benzoate of soda or patent medicines, municipal corruption or the misdeeds of corporations, or the turpitude or nobility of individuals. He simply shouts as others do.

In brief Mr. WHITE's thesis is that the Italians are coming to the United States in large numbers, as every one knows: that with them come many criminalshe fixes the proportion at 50,000 criminals in 500,000 Italians, which is hardly flattering to these industrious and useful immigrants; that these criminals murder, rob and blackmail their countrymen with impunity. "It is safe to ian workingmen digging a ditch anvwhere in the country to-day who are not paying tribute of their earnings to some scoundrel of their race." "It is doubtful if there is one honest Italian among all the hundreds of thousands who have come to the United States who has not at one time or another been despoiled by the ex-convicts of the Mafia or the Camorra." "Of other crimes than murder on the part of Italian malefactors-highway robbery, the kidnapping of children, the dynamiting of shops and houses, the throwing of bombs, with every form of extortion and blackmail few ever reach the courts or are heard of outside the Italian colonies." The crimes are made easier by the belief in the existence of an organized "Black Hand" which Mr. WHITE thinks is myth-

ical. When several crimes of the same nature occur at about the same time the temptation to ascribe them to nationality is strong. It is not, however, the for the wiping out of old scores. In the usual custom of Poles and Hungarians to turn that matters have taken—not new, to be sure, to readers of the Breath-ration from \$5,000,000 to \$50,000,000 to women's dowries and to murder them friends the feudal chiefs are politicians, when they prove inconvenient, nor of Italians to encase in barrels the bodies of their slain foes or to carry off the children of indigent relatives. There is a basis of truth of course in Mr. effect upon the present condition of White's alarming discoveries. There is more crime than there should be among the Italians in this country; too Governor Hughes, he will serve until many continuations of feuds begun on Several days ago it was reported that the Governor's own term ends, and the the other side; too many undesirables that Italy is glad to be rid of. The ine. too, between propitiatory gifts, with the be placed under the control of a Hughes expectation of some favor in return, and the payment of blackmail under threats is not clearly defined among people accustomed to give and receive a commission in even the smallest transactions; they can hardly distintated his nomination. In Mr. BARNES's guish between the banana or peanuts fight against Governor HUGHES no ele- to which the policeman on the beat helps himself and money paid for pro-

Mr. WHITE distributes blame for this ing them. condition of things liberally; on the immigration officers at Ellis Island, who do not recognize criminals when they apply cartridge is the ultimate argument. On for admission and who are slow in de- Friday last, the Democrats being deeply Under the State Comptroller Mr. unintelligent rulings; on the Congress the court house of Jailer LITTLE, who it large number of his lieutenants, and the ment and consular officials for neglect- rendered and the Democrats moved in. general belief has been that several of ing to assist the American authorities; the most favored contributed largely of on the New York Police Department for their fees to support the Albany county not maintaining a special detective Republican organization. Mr. GAUS force, and so on. Incidentally he menorganization, having several times been prefer to keep these matters to themelected Mayor of Albany by it. In the selves and do not inform the police. convention which renominated Gov- Nobody else in fact seems to be so badly

commented upon as an indication that criminality and violation of the law is uniforms. the Governor was gradually learning to clear criminals brought to the attention play the patronage game as his prede- of the authorities are deported. Inspeccessors had played it. Yet the possi- tors, however, are fallible and often allow the occasion at Jackson to pass bility that he will carry this new policy overworked. The Department decisions without a killing or two. Let us hope to the extent of naming a lieutenant may occasionally be wrong; in time that election day will end with nothing who will use the office to make votes they will have to agree with the law. more terrible than a seasonable con-

man in sympathy with his policies rather himself. It has to deal with a new problem, that of American bred Italian Jr. That the passing of the Hon. Orro youth that has taken up the local forms KELSEY, who because of the late Comp- of criminality, hoodlum gangs with political pulls. The impression prevails when the practice becomes general, result is that at best Mr. BARNES will is the one sure remedy against oppres-One remedy, proposed to Congres

2 00 ever be quite safe from the danger of by Mr. MARCUS BRAUN, a special coman aggressive attack upon his lieutenmissioner employed to report on immiants who may be permitted to remain gration, and supported by Mr. WHITE shows curiously the lengths to which ing such alien from the secret service feuds. officials to be appointed, who should inquiries in every case where application for such certificate is made." The United States to maintain and pay a A problem that calls for careful secret service in foreign countries, thought and uncommon ingenuity on numerous enough to examine each of the part of those who must deal with it, the half million emigrants that Italy,

The Italian immigrant problem settling itself, as the other racial problems have been settled; the Italian stays now, and is becoming absorbed into the mass of Americans. Even the criminal side of the question is not as black as it is painted, and it will be settled, it is to be hoped, without recourse to the foreign spy system or the introduction of the Russian passport.

#### Election Day in Breathitt.

On Sunday Governor WILLSON of with the President, received the following alarming telegram from home "Hell is to pay in Breathitt county. say that there are not half a dozen Ital- This statement was as truthful as profane, and the Hon. Augustus E. WILLSON left at once for Frankfort to strike this sport from a limited deal with a situation more prolific of recreations. trouble than night riding in the tobacco districts. Meanwhile Acting Governor Cox had ordered out the Lexington company of the State Guards and sent it to the scene by special train.

The state of civil discord at Jackson the county town of Breathitt, naturally suggests the blood feuds of the Hargises and the Redwines, and the Callahans and the Sebastians, and there is no doubt that these bushwhacking families and their retainers are engaged in the sinister affair described so aptly in the telegram to Governor Willson. But it is in another light that we see the activi- Dutch India. ties of the Breathitt feudalists. In this case there are no social wrongs, such as the killing of a relative, to redressexcept that the occasion, a sordidly political one that arrays the clans against each other, may be found convenient some ranging themselves on the Democratic side and others embracing the Republican cause. In Breathitt the ultimate arguments are always Winchesters, and so the partisans of the candidates for Circuit Judge, the office that is the biggest bone of contention, are well "heeled" with rifles and cratridges. the ballots to be used in to-day's election had been stolen by Republican partisans. It appears from the following explanation that there was some ground for the uneasiness of their op-

ponents: "County Clerk S. H. HURST, Republican, denle that the ballots for Tuesday's election were stolen. as charged by the Democratic opposition. He states that he gave the ballots to Mr. SEBASTIAN. a deputy Sheriff of Breathlet county, to take to the Crockettsville precinct to prevent the Calla han faction, supporting REDWINE, from secur

Events move rapidly in the capital of feudalism, where, as we have said, the ment of Commerce and Labor for its Sheriff CRAWFORD demanded the keys of amounted to \$1.276.601,293, of which \$582.800,000 was rumored had been concealing arms on election day. The keys were sur-On June 30, 1909, the postal savings banks of On June 30, 1909, the postal savings banks of At the same time the "Hargis and Crawford buildings near by" were occupied by "a number of men [of the Democratic faith] fully armed." So ominous leading Republicans departed from town, leaving the remainder of the population in a state of uneasiness." There was no explosion, however. It may have been noticed that while private grudges are freely settled in Kentucky by a bullet from ambush. renomination had been forced upon Eilis Island, where a watch must be kept war on a large scale for political prinfirst of all that no contract laborer slips ciple seldom do much shooting to kill. That Governor HUGHES will accept the in and next that contagious disease be The clouds of civil strife gather, menace present opportunity for its full value is kept out, something is done in this di- flashes from stern eyes, serried rifles probably doubtful, although far less rection also. At any rate complaints glint, women wring their hands in unlikely than it would have been two are heard occasionally of the cruelty in anguish-and then the hostile bands years ago. The appointment of the keeping out some paupers and of the come to an agreement about the offices, Hon. WILLIAM H. WADHAMS, president troubles of attractive but improper mount their mules or congest the of the Direct Nominations League, as young women, and we imagine that in smoking cars, and there is nothing for special counsel the other day was widely most instances where the evidence of the State Guards to do but doff their

Apparently Breathitt is too much in love with war for its own sake to

who preceded ADAMS in the office of Circuit Judge and covets it again, agreed that all the ballots should be in the hands of the election officers when the polls opened this morning. This is as several months, must follow is quite for the moment at least that more it should be as it would be in tame apparent. Other changes, the natural Italians are ready to seek the protection New York; but with so many voters result of criticism in the matter of ex- of the police and of the courts, which, under arms and inflamed by clan memories anything may happen at Jackson over night, particularly as Judge ADAMS has been "severe" on "blind tigers." which is not considered the fair way to enforce a liquor law in Breathitt.

In this city of New York the "gangs, much celebrated in legend, that make war one upon the other with mere or officials are ready to go under the rule less blood letting between elections are of a Republican party that has been dom- drafted by the politicians whenever their inated during two terms by THEODORE services are needed on the first Tuesday ROOSEVELT. The proposal is to demand after the first Monday in November. "certificate of origin" from every per- It never occurred to us that Breathitt son seeking to enter the United States. county could furnish a parallel, but fight; if he merely contents himself with This is to be issued by the United so it seems to be, and hereafter when States Consul nearest to the place the romantic tale goes round of the where the person has resided for at hates of the mountaineers we shall be least a year, "only in that the Consul forced to think of the political as well receive satisfactory information respect- as of the social side of their immemorial

> Thus does little Cuba set an example to her guardian.

Deplorable as the death of Cadet BYRNE of the Military Academy from an injury on the football field was it is not likely that the game will be interdicted at West Point; or at Annapolis, where Midship man Wilson, who was also hurt on the football field, lies in a critical condition in the hospital of the Naval Academy As long as the sport is retained by the colleges neither of the institutions that are training young Americans to command soldiers and sailors in battle will feel like discarding football because it annot be played without physical risk.

It ought to be no secret that the au-thorities at West Point and Annapolis do not shudder at the dangers inseparable from the game, but see an educationa and the strategy it teaches. If fatal casualties were not uncommon in contests in which the cadets and midshipmen engage there would be no question about abandoning football, for the education of young men to be officers contemplates their employment in actual warfare: football would then have to go. It is because the Kentucky, who was in New Orleans game so rarely deprives the country of the services of an officer trained at its expense that, taking into further account the good features of football as military and naval men see them, those who are responsible for the system of training at the two academies are not inclined

> At all events the Hon. RICHARD CROKER is having the time of his life.

## NOTES OF JAPAN'S PROGRESS.

By Imperial Ordinance No. 309, August 5, 1909 In 1906 Japan imported 3,323,541 piculs (a picul of 1907. This does not include 125,000,000 pound of Formosan sugar. To the sugar industry refunded the duty pald on raw sugar (Du standard No. 14, or above) imported which is refined and exported within one year. About

Now that Japan controls the administration oreigners are safe.

The Japanese commercial party now touring he United States had the unique honor of being nvited to lunch with the Emperor of Japan th day before they started. This is an honor usually

of Finance, will adjust and cut down taxes by indiscriminately for the sake of the itt blood letting romances-our old the salaries of Government officials about 30 cent., or by \$8,000,000 in all: will cut down

ing loans at lower interest, according to the Japan Financial and Economic Monthly of Tokio. Financial and Economic Monthly of Tokio.

The Oriental Exploitation Company of Japan will exploit China for railways, engineering nining, shipbuilding, electrical and other under akings. This company must not be confounded with the Oriental Colonization Company, formed for operation in Corea. Shareholders in the new Central Bank of Corea can be only Japanese of

Oreans. The directors are Japanese.

On June 30, 1909, Japan's currency circulation the amount on June 30, 1908.

Japan's foreign trade for the first half of 1909 mounted to \$200.750,000, a decrease of \$13,000.000 rom that of the first half of 1908. Exports were \$93,500,000 (Increase \$7,000,000) and Imports \$107 250,000 (decrease \$20,000,000). The balance of trade in favor of Japan gained \$27,000,000. Improvements made possible and necessary by reason of the recent great fire will go far oward creating a new city of Osaka. The Japa-

ese insurance companies have paid their losse Under Japan's 1911 tariff revision the list of dutiable articles will number over 800. Raw ma-terials will be taxed lightly and luxuries heavily The tariff will be neither "free trade" nor "high

rotection."

Japan's postal and telegraph receipts for 190 were \$15,730,000, a gain of \$225,000 over 1907. Of Japan's postal savings funds (about \$50, 00,000) the sum of \$1,500,000 is loaned to the various prefectures for the development of local in dustries. To that extent the money of the peop on June 50. 1909, Japan's national

Japan held \$57,188,000 belonging to 9,050,785 de-positors. Both deposits and depositors increase steadily each month.

This year Japan's exports to Asia are decreas ing, but increasing to Europe and America; im-ports from Asia are increasing, but decreasing himself was closely bound up with this tions the all important fact that Italians an aspect did things wear that "many from Europe and America. The United States France, Italy, Sweden, Russia, British Columbia China and the Philippines are buying more Japanese goods this year. Japan's chief imporre rice, wheat, beans, wheat flour, sugar, liq leather, indigo, cotton y arns, iron and iron manu factures, shirtings and cotton prints, cotton satisfand umbrella cloths, woollen cloths and serges paper, petroleum, iron nalls, locomotives and rolling sto-k, machinery and steam vessels

oiling stock, machinery and steam vessels. In the first half of 1900 the United States bough \$30,000,000 worth of goods from Japan, or \$10,000 000 worth more than did all Europe. Japan bought \$17,500,000 worth from the United States, or \$17,000,000 worth less than from all Europe, in cluding \$1,500,000 worth less than from Great diritain. That is not as it should be as far as the United States is concerned. Japan's principal mineral productions are, in

order of importance as named, copper, sulphur, silver, iron, coal, persoleum and gold.

The Osaka Mercantile Steamship Company ade a net profit of \$759,000 in the first balf of The Osaka fire burned 11,300 houses, affected 13,000 heads of families and 43,500 me

families, and destroyed \$17,500,000 worth of prop-erty. Insurance was only \$2,500,000. Representatives of Japan and China have fixed a standard price for the timber of the great Yalu forests, stopping the dispute of years. Many Japanese municipalities are meeting with success ir making foreign and domestic loans for public improvements, education, &c., as also

## COMPOUNDING FELONY.

Long Is the Loeblan Practice to Be Allowed to Continue?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: HOW long is the state of affairs that now exists the New York Custom House to last! Is the Hon. William Loeb the court, jury and the Judge combined? It would seem so if his action in the Musica case, which you have so justly deplored, is to be taken as a criterion. Great is the indignation of the customs band when an Italian is caught importing cheese that has been underweighed! Jail is none too bad a place for the miscreant; and to jail, with the aid of the sanctimonious Collector, he goes. But the pirates in the customs service who shared the gain and but for whose complicity the crims could never have been committed are absolved and still inspect. This is more than an injustice; it is an insult to the com munity. EDMUND KERPER. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., October 30.

Out With the Thieves and the Collector TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Straight

from the White House, with little or no knowledge of the business affairs of great and small merchants of this city, why was Loeb appointed Collector of the Port in preference to an experienced and worthy business man? If ever there was an office open to a high class, honorable merchant it is the Collectorship, is it not?

The tactics of Mr. Loeb consist in retai ing employees of known dishonesty to work side by side with honest men or those who are honestly striving to be honest. Promptly discharge the acknowledged thieves, but first place a man of action, courage and business ability at the head MISSOURI. NEW YORK, November 1.

### THE PROGRESS OF ZELAYA. How the Nicaraguan Constitution Has B

Emasculated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You news service as to the Nicaragua outbreak has been very efficient. News from Blueto conditions in the interior Nicaragua may be inaccurate, because the moment revolution broke out all communi-cation with the interior was cut off. This s the situation: The population of the Atlantic coast is strung along the seashore. Setween the shore line and the interior lie hundred to a hundred and fifty miles of impenetrable and uninhabitable jungle There are only two roads by which the con tending forces can come into conflict sea at Greytown. The strategic point on this road is at San Carlos, where the river eaves Lake Nicaragua.

this point and that he is operating on the east side of the lake. The other road is a cattle trail through the mountains to Rama, back of Bluefields, now waist deep in mud. There is no sustenance for men on the route. Zelaya would if he were free send a force down this trail. The trail passes through a narrow defile in the mountains at Chile and there Estrada has sent a force to await Zelaya. If Estrada wins in the first shock ile and Chamorra moves up the eas side of the lake to cut off a second expedition tionary Government may be indefinitely

A proclamation of the revolutionists of Bluefields which has just come to hand promises to restore the Constitution of December 10, 1893. That is the Constitu-tion made when Zelaya became president and was in his turn the champion of the popular liberties. It is at such moments of successful revolution that the Central American peoples are strong enough freely to enact their organic law. 1893, that is, in 1896 and 1905, Zelaya has called together servile assemblies of his tools to reform the Constitution as they call it, but in fact to eliminate all those set a limit to the free exercise of his brutal

lespotism. That will appear by reading the following guarantees of the Constitu-The right of recourse to habeas corpus in the

authority incompetent in law or has been die tated without legal formality is illegal.

Imprisonment or arrest is permitted in the cases and for the term which the law may provide.

In criminal cases the accused cannot swear The prohibition of flogging. The incommunication [that is the complete lusion! of prisoners cannot be effected, excep by the written order of the respective authority

for a term not to exceed three days and for grave Private papers can only be seized by virtue of an order of a competent Judge in civil and crimina, cases, which the law defines. They are to be examined in the presence of the possessor and, if he is not present, in the presence of two witnesses and those are to be returned which have no bear ng on the matter which is the subject of inquiry No one shall be disturbed or pursued for his pinions. Private actions which do not affect

the public order or morality or injure others will be always beyond the action of the law. Nor shall the circulation of national or foreign winted matter be impeded. Crimes of libel by means of the press shall be first adjudged by

The guarantee of the right of public meeting No personal service can be exacted without due

Proportionality shall be the base of contribu

All these guarantees, enacted by the Nicaraguans in one of their infrequent moments of political freedom, and dislosing a highly cultivated sense of liberty in 1903. Besides, instruction of the young by clerics was forbidden and the exercis of religion was permitted to all cults only in the interior of their churches. priest ministering to his flock in their homes night mingle sedition with his prayers.

The climax of despotism was reach by the introduction of an article power to the Legislature to delegate to the President the power to legislate during re-cess in matters of finance, war, police, public works and marine. Thus licensed, Zelavs rages of such a character as to be incredible except by those who have seen with their own eyes. In four years he has brought with good fortune it will not be restored

during the life of this generation.

AMERICAN RESIDENT. NEW YORK, October 31

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: One of the new wealthy woman suffrage leaders is blaming me ministers, financiers, thinkers and write for not voting or helping to save the city corrupt politicians. Does this leader of w know that to every one minister trying to do good there are a thousand indifferent, ignorant v that would vote as Tammany men told them to every one financier there would be thousand of ignorant commercial women casting their ry one thinker or writer the

In fact, if this leader could put in line all good fine and intelligent men and make them vote their vote would not carry if suffrage were granted to women because it is just the ignorant vot of men and women that would retain Tammany r something like it, in power in New York. NEW YORK, October 31.

Self-Satisfaction of a God.

FOOTBALL.

A Former Follower of the Sport An nonness His Apostasy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Saturday's work on the football field, with three players killed in addition to the usual "minor" injuries, has converted me completely. For years a crank, a rabid rooter henceforth I renounce the same and all that pertains to it. I have two infant sons who twenty years hence will be in college and, I hope, athletes. If I can prevent it—I who have dreamed for them a future as varsity stars—they shall not, if football persists so long, have any part in it.

Red blooder youth must have it Red bloods youth must have its athletic sports, and the element of risk is inevitable. It has its limits, however, in

decency; and "American" football far surthem. Legislation has had more than a fair trial, and the rule makers have gnominiously—perhaps criminally—failed.
"Mass play" is supposed to have been elimiplay (between the twenty-five yard encouraged, but inseparable from the game in its very nature is the attack of at least quarter, haives and full, upon four men, quarter, haives and full, up one man; the four moving swiftly, in a copact body with tremendous momentum, and the one man, handicapped with the opposition of a player facing him whose task it is to put him out of the way of the play, expected to penetrate that moving mass of men and "get the runner." He must go into it head first; there's no other way. Defensive armor, head harness and nose guard cannot possibly protect the de-fensive tackle's neck. Byrne, they tell us, looked up as he charged and just before the play hit him; a fatal mistake, likely to happen any time. Contradicting my con-viction of years, reversing old bellef, I am through with this sort of football, and shall henceforth oppose it with all the peculiar animosity of an apostate.

It is not only on the field in intercollegiate

matches that the sport is objectionable; the tortures of "training" are hell. Prac-tice games with the scrub are often more flercely fought than the big matches of the year, and for every man hurt in a cham-pionship game literally a hundred are maimed in the daily scrimmage.

I have formerly rooted for "soccer" as a sport for schools and the smaller colleges.

preparatory to the present varsity game. Taking the logical step ahead, I now favor the elimination of the present game and the substitution of "soccer"—a clean, hard, fast, open game. It would be good to see the Military and Naval Academies at West Point and Annapolis take up the asso-ciation game as the needed autumn sport in place of the present game. The rivalry between the arms of the service would give its introduction the prestige which alone it needs to establish it in public favor. The colleges would follow suit in the order of Now at last even football people must

begin to we NEW YORK, November 1.

# TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

s probably hopeless to try to stir any the finer emotions in the officials of uni-They have become so accu to either seeing or reading about young men being killed and made invalids for life in football games that they apparently look with indifference at the long list of victims each autumn.

What a spectacle for a civilized country

Saturday's football game at West Point reform for China and send missionaries there to try to raise the moral standard of the people, and thousands of our peop go to football games!

NEW HAVEN, Conn., October 31.

The season is short and the participants n college football are comparatively few, yet the list of fatalities and deaths has greater in one season than the whole of the casualties and fatalities which have oc-curred in thirteen large English schools and in one university during a period of twenty

The authorities of the Military and Naval

Academies and those of our universities have a duty to perform in refining college football, if that be possible, or else eliminating it altogether from the curriculum of college sports.

CHARMS FOR EPILEPSY.

The ancestors of the Norfolks, the Someraste and the Percys lost their heads in such quick succession that they certainly deserve a place very near the thrope, both in this world and the next. The Duke of Sutherland is the arch offender among those 10,000 landowners who, Mr. Lloyd George says, make it impossible for the workingman to leave his threshold without committing a trespass. The Duke of Vestiminster is the Astor of the West End of London. His ninety-nine year leases are falling due and every morning his Grace awakes richer than when he placed his head on his pillow the previous night. The House of Lords is a representative body, for on its benches there is a Strutt (Belper) who was created a peer for making stockings, a Tennyson for making stockings, a Tennyson for making stockings, a Tennyson for making stockings, and and galm. Epilepsy, which for long ages was associated in the popular mind with demoniacal posession, has been a favorite aliment for this kind of nostrum. One of the charms prescribed for it directed the patient to walk thrice around the church at midnight, then to enter the building and stand before the altar.

In the north of Eugland a 'sacramental'

Marborough at Blenheim and Wellington at Waterloo. Mr. Lloyd George volds in the Percys lost their heads in such quick succession that they certainly deserve a place very near the thrope, both in this world and the next. The Duke of Sutherland is the earch offender whose in functional thrope. The Duke of London. His ninety-nine year leases are falling due and every morning his Grace awakes richer than when he placed his head on his pillowed the previous night.

The House of Lords i

In the north of England a 'sacramental piece (sometimes it was called the "sacramental shilling") was the royal remedy for this terrible disorder of epilepsy. Thirty pence were begged of thirty widows and the carried to the parish priest, who in exchange for them gave the applicant a half crown piece from the communion aims. After being "walked with nine times up and down the church aisle" the coin had a hole bored through it in order that it might be hung on a ribbon and worn about the neck. There may be something in the suggestion that these widows' pence had a reference to the widow's mite which won the unqualified approval of Christ. The same charm, differing but slightly in detail, was in vogue in Devon and Cornwall. And sometimes it was a shilling and not a half crown that was necessary. In some parts of the west of England the superstition prevailed that the ring to be worn by an epileptic st be made of three nails (or screws) which had been used to fasten a coffin and which therefore had to be dug out of the churchyard. It is stated by Harland and Wilkinson

the authorities on north country folklore, that formerly in Lancashire and the adjoining counties silver rings made from the hinges of coffins were worn as charms for the cure of epileptic fits and for the prevention of cramp and rheumatism, and that the superstition continued even after the metal was of necessity changed to one of less value. To resist the baneful influence of the evi eye and of witchcraft generally some provided themselves with small bags of earth teeth or bones taken from a grave. In this connection it may be mentioned that for merly the kings of England were wont to hallow certain things on Good Friday the wearing of which was believed to prevent illness. This strange custom is supposed to have been suggested by a ring long cared for and regarded with the utmost veneration in Westminster Abbey which was stated to have been presented to King Edward the Confessor by some pilgrim from Jerusalem. The rings hallowed by the sovereign were called "cramp rings," and there was a special service for their consecration. In Launceston and the surrounding dis-

trict the poor believed that goitre (or bron-chocele) could be cured by the patient going before sunrise on May Day to the grave of the last young man, at the patient be a woman, or if the patient be a man, to that of the last young woman, and applying the woman, or if the patient be a man, to that of the last young woman, and applying the dew, gathered by passing the hand thrice from the head to the foot of the grave, to the part affected by the ailment.

nail the shoe was lost."

"Never mind," we cried, "perhaps a lie was lost too."

Thus we learn that thrift is not always degrable.

Voters Do Not Want It? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

Is It True That the Majority of New York

anything is certain in politics it is that the majority of the voters in New York do not want a city administration run on business principles. The bulk of the electorate is principles. The bulk of the electorate is composed of voters who are not taxpayers or who live off the tax levy. Their persona welfare seems to them to favor a liberal expenditure, the more liberal the better, of public money. The voters who identify their interests with economy in government

A large proportion of the substantial mercantile and professional classes have disfranchised themselves in order to escape the ruinous personal property tax, until the income from this tax is but a fraction of that obtained from the tax on real estate. However, the real estate assessment books in the three principal boroughs, Manhattan names of individual male property owners. while the number of registered vo these boroughs is upward of 579,000. The present campaign reflects admirably the character of the electorate. Important

questions of municipal policy are relegated to a perfunctory mention in platforms which not one voter in a hundred reads. On the stump, where candidates face the electorate, city taxes are auctioned off for votes. There is no prospect of a business administration so long as the suffrage is exercised by tax raiders and renounced by taxpayers. Any doubt on this point should be dispelled by the largesses offered just now from the stump—bribes ranging from the magnificent prospect of municipal ubway construction and operation, assurob down to the picayune promise of our arch demagogue to raise the pay and lighter the work of all city employees. New York, November 1. TAXPAYER.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

It Has Become an Unwieldy Body and the

Membership Must Be Reduced. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Mr. Herbert Gladstone is made a baron he will be the twenty-eighth member o the House of Lords created by that Liberal Administration to which Mr. Lloyd George

belongs, and of which he has now become the Socialist leader, so that while the Chancellor of the Exchequer threatens the ex-tinction of the "Lords" he does not seem able to stop the process of production! usually make no distinction between the "House of Lords" and the Peers," but as both the Irish and the Scotch members of the House of Lords are elective

which alone it there are a great many "peers" who are ic favor. The not found among the "lords." The truth is that the present House of Lords has behas a total of 616 members. The easiest emedy would be to make the English House of Lords also elective, to reduce the number. assed in the upper house when even the

peers were present. When Earl Roberts made his great speech on the German in-vasion of England there were only eightythree members present. No wonder that the Minister of Finance thinks that some reconstruction is needed. But the royal football games that they apparently that a spectacle for a civilized country is the United States Government was urday's football game at West Point ween the Army team and the Harvard m! What hypocrites we are! We talk orm for China and send missionaries re to try to raise the moral standard the people, and thousands of our people to football games!

JAMES D. DEWELL, JR. SEW HAVEN, Conn., October 31.

The Death List.

From the Medical Record.
The sason is short and the participants college football are comparatively few, the list of fatalities and deaths has been ater in one season than the whole of the university during a period of twenty its.

Refine or Prohibit.

From the Philadelphia Record.
The authorities of the Military and Naval idemies and those of our universities to a duty to perform in refining college thall, if that be possible, or eise eliminatarch of the upper chamber is the duke and it was against this that the socialistic

A BRITISHER. BROOKLYN, November 1.

LIFE IN THE BRONX. Yearning for the Sight of a Policeman Once in a While.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: D somewhat lengthy existence I have been in a fire a near shipwreck, a railway accident, a car accident, a runaway rig, and in love, among other things, but until some nights ago I had never been held up, thrown down, bruised, beaten and robbed. The experience was novel, but scarcely pleasant. On the whole I think I would rather have all the other experiences in a lump than this

Instead of taking the car home late one night I thought I would walk the five or six blocks. Some gestlemen on the road evidently mistook me for a millionaire, despite my personal appearance. I must have lain insensible for some time, and, recovering, literally crawled home. I have been in bed since, and all the neighbors have been in to offer their condolences and have a look at me. The corner druggist has been, understand, extremely solicitous and especiality sympathetic. He ought to be, for I've

fortune to him the last few days. Now all this happened not a hundred miles from The Bronz, where flat houses are springing up every day, and where a policeman, like Christmas comes but once a year. I don't blame a policemar for not being on the particular spot at the time!
was being slaughtered, but I should like to see
one of his kind now and then down our way. should also like to see another station house spring up with these flat houses, say somewhere near the end of the Lenex avenue subway. I am sure

its existence would bring more residents.

I haven't complained to the authorities. What's the use? I've taken my medicine, and drunk it. too. Besides I always wished to be a man of mark.
and now, sir, I am

A MAN OF MANY MARKS. NEW YORK. November 1.

Snakes in Railway Carriages.

Beigrade correspondence London Evening Standard.
The railway station of Bragulia (Servia) is so
infested with snakes that special precautions are taken when trains stop there to prevent the rep-tiles from entering the compartments. An Eng-lishwoman coming from Canalant. lishwoman coming from Canstantinople appalled to find a small snake coiled round handle of her travelling bag. The consequent search resulted in the discovery of several other

Thrift. Poor Richard had just written "For

for direct nominations in the Legislature As for the police service, there is a strong sumption of eggnog and straight whis-Minerva had just sprung from the brow impression that the department is key. In a spirit of compromise the purposes. "I always had a good head for figures," he In the forty years 1868 to 1908 Japan's yearly On the other hand the Governor is continuing the excellent work in which followers of Judge ADAMS, the Repubquite certain to select for the place a Lieutenant Petrosino distinguished lican candidate, and ex-Judge Redwine.